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NEW NORTH AMERICAN CRATAEGI

BY W. W. EGGLESTON

Crataegus Oakesiana sp. nov.

Sometimes a small tree 5 meters high but more often a beautiful round-topped shrub with the habit of *C. rotundifolia* (Ehrh.) Borckh.: the bark grayish-brown and scaly; the young twigs slightly pubescent at first, becoming smooth, chestnut-brown, and frequently armed with bright chestnut-brown, stout, curved spines from 2 to 4 cm. long: leaves ovate, 3–7 cm. long, 2–6 cm. wide, doubly serrate for the upper two thirds, finely serrate towards the base, acute or acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, often abruptly so, green and shining above, paler beneath, slightly pubescent on the upper surface when young, soon becoming smooth; petioles wing-margined above, remotely glandular-serrate, 1–2 cm. long: flowers about 2 cm. wide in many-flowered, slightly villous, compound corymbs; calyx-tube villous, the lanceolate, acuminate, glandular-serrate sepals smooth on the outside, slightly pubescent on the inside; stamens about twenty; anthers light-yellow; styles 3–5: fruit ripening the first week in September, pyriform to oblong, slightly angular, yellowish-red, about 1 cm. thick, with deciduous sepals; the flesh soft, mealy, light-yellow, containing 3–5 nutlets, 6–7 mm. long, strongly ridged on back, the nest of nutlets 7–8 mm. thick.

This species occurs frequently along the roadsides and in open thickets by the Connecticut River in Essex County, Vermont, at an altitude of about 300 meters. Specimens seen: *no. 1146*, Aug. 5, 1899; *no. 3410*, May 31, 1903; *no. 3411*, Sept. 15, 1903; and *no. 1146*, Sept. 9, 1904—all at Bloomfield, *Eggleston*. *No. 2205*, May 26, 29, 1901; *no. 1859*, Oct. 3, 1901—both at Canaan, *A. B. Frizzell*. Type *no. 1146*, *Eggleston*, in the Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

Crataegus Oakesiana belongs to the group *Rotundifoliae*, differing from *C. rotundifolia* in larger flowers, thinner differently shaped leaves, and pear-shaped yellowish fruit, with more nutlets.

Crataegus Baroussana sp. nov.

A bush sometimes 5–6 m. high, with smooth, reddish-brown twigs armed with slender, curved spines 2–3 cm. long: leaves ovate-elliptical to obovate, coarsely and doubly serrate on the

upper two thirds, often slightly cut towards the apex, finely serrate or entire towards the base, acute or acuminate at the apex, broadly cuneate at the base, 3–7 cm. long, 3–4.5 cm. wide, subcoriaceous, dark-green and shining above, paler below, young leaves slightly appressed-pubescent above, becoming scabrous, smooth beneath; petioles slightly winged above, a little pubescent, about 1 cm. long: flowers white, about 15 mm. wide, in few-flowered, slightly villous, compound corymbs; pedicels subtended by deciduous pinkish bracts about 10 mm. long, 2 mm. wide, the edges serrated with stalked glands; calyx-tube smooth or sometimes slightly pubescent; sepals linear-lanceolate, acuminate, sharply glandular-serrate, about 7 mm. long, smooth on the outside, appressed-pubescent above; stamens about 10; anthers light salmon-pink; styles 4–5, smooth at base: fruit oblong to pyriform, red, slightly pubescent, about 2 cm. long; flesh thick, soft when mature, ripe about the first of October; calyx-lobes reflexed, generally deciduous; fruit containing generally five nutlets 7–8 mm. long, strongly ridged on the back, nest of nutlets about 8 mm. thick.

This species was found by Dr. C. G. Pringle on the estate of Mr. Eugene Barousse in the mountains southeast of Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico; he states that it is reported from other mountains in the State of Coahuila, and that the fruit is used in a marmalade in a number of towns of the state. Type, *no. 10083, Pringle*, Oct. 4, 1905 (flowers, April 12, 1906), in herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

This species is entirely different from any described from either Mexico or South America; it seems to have its nearest relatives among some of the Texas species, being nearest to *C. Berlandieri* Sargent, except in the character of the leaves, in which it has some affinities with the group *Douglasianae* of the western United States.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

SHORTER NOTES

NEW STATIONS FOR TWO PLANTS. — *Kyllinga pumila*. — Professor R. E. Schuh, of California, Pa., recently sent me some plants which he identified as *Kyllinga pumila* Michx. On comparison with material in the Carnegie Museum the identification